

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest
newspaper in Kentucky.
Terms—\$2 in advance; \$2 50, payable within
six months after subscribing, at which time all sub-
scriptions will be due and chargeable with interest.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1856.

NEW POST OFFICE.—The Postmaster General has established a new post office at Peeble Valley, Oldham Co., and appointed C. FRANK SMITH, Postmaster thereof.—Peeble is rapidly growing into a place of considerable importance.

Geological Survey.—We had intended to say something this week about the necessity of pushing on the geological survey of this State; but find that we cannot, without delaying our issue to too late an hour. We hope, however, that the Legislature will make a liberal appropriation; and have the work prosecuted as fast as possible, to be thorough.

Agricultural Convention of Kentucky.

The adjourned meeting of this Convention will be held in Frankfort, on the 21st inst. The officers of the Society will be elected then; and it is desired that all sections of the State be well represented, and that the most capable and efficient officers be chosen. The act of incorporation has not as yet been passed by the Legislature; and a large assemblage of all persons interested, from all parts of the State, is particularly desired, so that the Legislature may feel well assured of the importance, and popularity of the measure. The Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society will meet at my house on the 20th inst., and they will be received at Ducker's Depot from the morning and evening cars.

ROBERT W. SCOTT, Secy.

RECOVERING.—Mr. Cass has so far recovered from his recent fall that he will probably resume his seat in the Senate this week.

Failure of the Sugar Crop in Cuba.

By the arrival of the Quaker City, at New York, the accounts of the failure of the sugar crop is confirmed, and the continuous rains are fast destroying all hopes of a large crop. The pressed cane will not dry, and owing to the scarcity of fuel consequent upon this, more than half of the crop will be left standing in the field, the planters being unable to grind it.

THE NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—A telegram from Washington, of the 15th, says Mr. DALLAS, Minister to England, took leave of the President on that eve-

ning. He left for Philadelphia on the following morning to make preparations for his departure by the Baltic on the 5th of March.

Sabine Volunteers.—Hon. ALEX. K. MARSHALL, the Representative in Congress from the Lexington District, writes to the Lexington Observer and Reporter, as follows: regarding the "Sabine Volunteers": "Some days ago, I presented the question of the right of the Sabine Volunteers" to bounty lands under the act of 1855. Their claims had been heretofore rejected, but under a decision of the Secretary of the Interior (to which my attention was called by a gentleman of Frankfort) in the case of the volunteers in the Cherokee removal, the right of the Sabine Volunteers seemed to be clearly settled. This case, submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, was by him referred for decision to the Commissioner of Pensions. I have received from him an opinion that the principle settled in the decision of the claims of Cherokee Volunteers is directly applicable to the Sabine Volunteers; and that their claims would be admitted accordingly."

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—We were shown this morning a counterfeit five dollar gold piece, which was most admirably executed, and for which we would advise our readers to look out. The piece is nearly of the size, color, and weight of the true half eagle, but its spurious character can be detected by ringing it, as it sounds, when thrown down, precisely like lead. On a very close examination the milling on the edges appears to be cut too deep. The piece we saw was dated 1855, and a slight deflection from the right position may be observed in the last figure 5 in the date.

We have no doubt but that numbers of these bogus coins are in circulation.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS.—The N. O. Picayune, of the 8th inst., gives the following account of the arrest of the persons who murdered Theodore Rhodes, during the riots in Louisville, in August last:

BEFORE RECORDER BRIGHT.—A partial examination was had in the case of Andrew Burns, alias Patrick Burns, who is accused of having, in August last, shot and murdered Theodore Rhodes, at Louisville, Ky., and Patrick Cavanaugh, alias Chas. Cavanaugh, who was arrested on a charge of having aided and abetted in the commission of said offense. The testimony against Burns was positive, one witness having sworn that he saw the offense committed by him. Thereupon the Recorder remanded him to prison, to await a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky, but as there was no testimony against Cavanaugh, he was discharged.

Kansas Difficulties.—On the 12th inst., President PIERCE issued a proclamation, setting forth that indications exist that public tranquility and the supremacy of the law in Kansas is endangered by the reprehensible acts and purposes of persons both within and without the Territory, who purpose to direct and control its political organization by force; and that the inhabitants of remote States are collecting and engaging men and providing arms for the same purpose; and combinations within the Territory, by the agency and emissaries and other means, to induce individuals States of the Union to interfere in the affairs of, in violation of the Constitution of the United States. Plans for the determination of future institutions of the Territory, if carried into execution, from within, the same will constitute the fact of insurrection, and if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will in either case justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the General Government, as will maintain the laws thereof, and the Union. He commands all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, and warns all such persons, that any attempted insurrection in the Territory, or aggressive intrusion into the same, will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of any available force of the United States troops, to the end of assuring immunity of violence and full protection to persons and property, and the civil rights of all peaceful, law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory. If in any part of the Union the fury of faction or fanaticism, inflamed into a disregard of the general principle of popular sovereignty, which under the Constitution is fundamental to the whole structure of our institutions—if to bring on the country the dire calamity of arbitration of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on one side, and conservative force on the other, wielded by the legal authority of the General Government.

The Portland State of Maine says that by the end of this year there will be a continuous line of railway from the Atlantic Ocean at Portland, to Iowa City, a distance of 1,436 miles, making it, says, the most magnificient line of railway on the globe.

THE SUEZ SHIP CANAL.—It appears by the latest advices from Europe, that Messrs. Conrad A. Renard, Negrelli, J. M'Lean, and Lissoun, the members of the international commission for cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Suez, have terminated their investigation in Egypt, and given the Viceroy a brief preliminary report. They found insuperable obstacles to directing the canal on Alexandria, and unexpected facilities for establishing a port in the Gulf of Pelusium. They are, therefore, unanimously of opinion that a direct canal from Suez towards the Gulf of Pelusium is the only solution of the problem of the junction of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. "The execution thereof is easy, the success is certain, the results immense, for the commerce of the world." The expense of the canal and of the works connected with it will not, it is added, exceed 200,000 (\$40,000).

YAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Bullock, Cavan, DeCourcey, Edwards, Gillis, Haggins, Harris, Howe, Irvine, Palmer, Smith, Stone, Suddith, Weis, Williams and Woodson.—17.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barlow, Buckner, Burton, Collins, Conklin, Hay, Headley, Hogan, Howell, King, Kohlhas, Marin, Mathewson, McFarland, Ripley, Wadsworth, Walton and Wright.—18.

On the 16th the vote rejecting the bill for the benefit of Shelby College was reconsidered in the Senate, and the bill was made the order of the day for the 18th, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. BUCKNER, from the committee on the Judiciary, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill for the benefit of Shelby College. Mr. BULLOCK spoke at length in opposition to the discharge of the committee. Messrs. BUCKNER and WADSWORTH advocated the request of the committee; and the Senate refused to discharge the committee: yes, 11; nays 23.

The House passed the bill introduced by Mr. MARSHALL of Mason, in reference to the State's insuring real and personal property. We will hereafter publish the bill.

On the 15th, in the Senate, Mr. BUCKNER reported a bill for the benefit of Shelby College. After some discussion, in which Messrs. BULLOCK and HARRIS advocated the bill, and Messrs. BUCKNER and WADSWORTH opposed it, the vote was taken, and was as follows:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That on the subject of slavery the people of Kentucky ask but their constitutional rights, and will submit to nothing less.

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BANK MESSAGE.—Gov. MOREHEAD, communicated to the Senate the following message on signing the Ashland and the People's Bank bills:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, {
February 15, 1856.
Gentlemen of the Senate:

I have approved and signed an enrolled bill, entitled, an act to establish the People's Bank of Kentucky, in connection with an enrolled bill supplemental thereto, entitled, an act supplemental to an act to establish the People's Bank, considering them as virtually one act. Also an enrolled bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Bank of Ashland, in connection with the act supplemental thereto, entitled, an act supplemental to an act to incorporate the Bank of Ashland, considering them as virtually one act. All of which originated in the Senate.

It may not be improper to say that I have seen no reason whatever to change the views expressed by me in my message. I still think that "there ought to be no unnecessary or unsafe expansion of the currency," and that "it would not add any thing to the prosperity of the State to increase the number of one bank." The Legislature, however, has in its wisdom thought differently. With the sincere and unaffected respect which I entertain for that body, I have given to the whole subject all the consideration demanded by its importance, and while I still honestly entertain the opinion that these banks will add nothing to the permanent prosperity of our country; yet, with the comparatively small capital incorporated, I cannot say that they will create an unsafe expansion of the currency. As the interest of the public seems to be well guarded by the passage of the supplemental bills, I have, in deference to the legislative will, concluded and accordingly approved and signed these bills, not however without much hesitation and great doubt.

C. S. MOREHEAD.

SABINE VOLUNTEERS.—Hon. ALEX. K. MARSHALL, the Representative in Congress from the Lexington District, writes to the Lexington Observer and Reporter, as follows: regarding the "Sabine Volunteers": "In the 4th Resolution of that Convention, 'the Know Nothing Order,' by name, is distinctly charged with religious persecution—distinctly charged with being 'bigoted enemies to religious liberty'; distinctly charged with being 'fies to our Constitution'; distinctly charged with being foes to 'our free government.'

In the 5th Resolution, the principles of the Know Nothing Order, are distinctly denominated as 'dishonest.'

In the 6th Resolution it is distinctly charged, that our conduct is contrary to the character of a true American; it is distinctly charged that our proceedings are 'treacherous'; it is distinctly charged that we uphold and pursue only 'organized falsehood'; it is distinctly declared that we are regarded by the Democratic party with abhorrence.'

In the 7th Resolution it is distinctly charged that our principles make up a cruel system of religious bigotry and political hatred of race; it is distinctly charged that we constitute a 'Jacobinical society,' it is distinctly charged that the foemen which stained the French Revolution, 'are engendered in' our order—are 'executed by' it—and are reproduced in America by us; it is distinctly charged that we constitute 'kindred fraternities' to the bloody and ferocious clubs of the French Revolution.

In the 8th Resolution, 'all honest and patriotic men' are called on, without respect to former party ties or opinions, to make common cause against the Know Nothings, whose progress, it is distinctly charged, has been characterized by 'bloody tumults'—and whose overthrow is declared to be necessary to the preservation of civil and religious liberty.'

STANDING COMMITTEES.—Mr. Speaker BANKS has appointed the following Standing Committees of the House:

Committee on Elections—Washburn, of Maine; Stevens, Watson, Spinner, Oliver, of Missouri; Hickman, Colfax, Smith, of Alabama; and Bingham, Ways and Means—Campbell, of Ohio; Cobb, of Georgia; Thompson, of Tennessee; and Wadsworth, ex-attala, at his own request; Davis, of Maryland; Sage, Phelps, Campbell, of Penn; and Dewitt.

Committee on Claims—Giddings, Leitch, Bishop, Jones, Pease, Knowlton, Taylor, Gilmer, and Marshall, of Illinois; Compton, of Indiana; and Terrell, of Texas.

Post Office—Dowell, Campbell, of Ky.; Moore, of North Carolina; and Tamm, of South Carolina.

Manufactures—Clark, Knight, Crawford, Bliss, Marcy, Edwards, Giddings, Huntington, Ropes, Gove, Bull, Campbell, of Ohio; Morgan, Salmon, Cullen and Maxwell, and Terrell, of Texas.

Public Expenditures—Dean, Covode, Kelly, Mott, Powell, Ellsworth, and Clark, of New York; Thompson, of Connecticut; and Davis, of Rhode Island.

Military Affairs—Norton, Flagler, Bragier, Day, Powell, Walker, Wood, Herbert, of D. C.; Meacham, Mr. G. W. Kavanagh, Mr. Samuel Lusk, Mr. J. H. Harney, Mr. L. B. Dickerson, Mr. J. C. Mason, and Mr. Robert Wallace.

Judiciary—Summers, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Alabama; Barbour, Caskie, Galloway, Harris, of Alabama; Lake, Wakeman, and Tappan.

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LIBERTY AND UNION—ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

THE SHELBY NEWS
Of Sales, advertised in the *Shelby News*, and by bills
printed at the News Office.

AT PUBLIC SALE.

February 28: Personal Property of James Venable.

See bill and adv.

March 4: Personal Property of N. O. Wilson. See
bill and adv.

March 6: The Personal Property of D. McWilliams,
dec'd. See adv and bills.

AT PRIVATE SALE:

Farms of R. Merriweather. See adv.

See bill and adv. *See Advertisement.*

Judith W. Gill's very desirable Farm, near Clayville.

See bill and adv.

and apply to R. C. Tevis.

A Store House, and two Town Residences. See
bill and adv.

and apply to T. W. Brown.

A fine Rockwood. See advertisement.

Wednesday, FEBRUARY 20, 1856.

THOMASON COUNCIL, No. 159,
Of the AMERICAN ORDER, meets in the Court
House, every THURSDAY NIGHT, at 7 o'clock.
By order of the Council.

J. M. MCGRATH, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Read all the cards under the head of Special
Notices.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Willing Order. See notice of H. A. Chinn,
Clerk of Shelby County Court, to James Travis
and Eliza Travis.

Sales. See the advertisements of James Venable
and N. O. Wilson, giving notice of the sales of their
personal property. At each sale, there are Hogs and
other valuable stock.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS a certain Remedy for Dropsey.—
Chronic Disease, 332 of Burlington Vermont,
so bad was one part of the time, that the water actually
soaked through the pores of the skin, and third
degree change of apparel became necessary. Every
day he had to be carried about, and was unable to
stand, and in fact gave his friends no hope of his re-
covery; his sister who had derived great benefit by
the use of Holloway's Pills, begged him, as a favor to
her, to try them; fortunately for him he did not refuse
and recommended a charm for the health.
After four weeks he was again attending to business,
having thoroughly got rid of the disorder, and in the most excellent health and spirits. These Pills
work wonders in liver and bilious complaints.

Louisville Advertisement.
China Stones. Our readers will recall in Louis-
ville, are referred to the advertisement of Huber,
Barrett & Co., Dealers in China and other wares.
Purchasers cannot find more pleasant and agreeable
men to deal with in the city.

To Correspondents.—The Poem by "M. E. B." has been received, and will appear in our next. We thank our fair correspondents for their favor, and hope the next will not be withheld until "some time next year, perhaps." We did not threaten: only proposed "so to do;" and, next time, we will.

"MARION" is not published only because our correspondent wrote with a pencil; and we have not the leisure to copy it in ink.

"Man Worship," by "N. F. W." will appear shortly; probably week after next.—Next week considerable of our space will be occupied with the charter of the Bank of Ashland; at least, that is our expectation.

For the last three or four weeks we have been engaged *pro no publico*, and have not had leisure to pay the usual attention to our editorial duties. After one or two weeks more, we shall again readjust our harness, and hope to make up all deficiencies. The state of our health, imperatively demanded some relaxation from our unceasing toil.

Senator Bullock.—Well may this distract us to be proud of their Senator. He has the respect and confidence of, and is personally esteemed by, every Legislator that knows him. No measure in which his constituents are interested, whether of a general or local character, comes up that he is not enlisted in advancing it. There is no lukewarmness in his support, or opposition, to bills brought forward, where the good of the Commonwealth, or the interests of his immediate constituents are involved. Well will it be, if the State should long have his services.

Shelby College Bill.—The bill for the benefit of Shelby College was taken up on Thursday last, in the Senate, and Senator BULLOCK spoke on it over an hour. His speech was admitted by all, we believe, to be the speech of the session. We heard men of distinction visiting at Frankfort, and who listened to Mr. BULLOCK throughout, say that it was as able an effort as ever was heard in the Senate Chamber. On Friday the bill was defeated by one vote.—On Saturday the vote was reconsidered.—The bill was set for Monday, but was not, we believe, reached. We hope it will pass.

The people of Shelbyville are unanimous in its favor; and we do not see that there should be opposition from other sections of the State.

ACQUITTED.—There has been a great deal of excitement in Virginia, in regarding the trial of Mr. PARSONS of Hampshire county, Va., at Hollidaysburgh, Penn., on a charge of kidnapping. The facts were these: A negro of Mr. PARSON's father runaway, and was arrested by Mr. P. at Hollidaysburgh. The Abolitionists created a row; got the negro off; and had Mr. PARSONS arrested for kidnaping, assault and battery, and a breach of the peace. The trial came off last week, and Mr. P. was acquitted by such a demonstration on the part of the Jury, Judge, Bar, and the large crowd of spectators as to render it a triumphant discharge.

A GREAT CHANGE IN TEXAS.—The Legislature of Texas, have donated to the building of the Texas Western Railroad 10,240 acres of land per mile for every mile of the road built. \$25,000 will be delivered on the completion of the first 25 miles, and afterwards the amount accruing for each five miles, until the whole is completed to El Paso, a distance of 783 miles. The capital stock of the Company is divided into \$100 shares, the certificates of which state that no call over 5 per cent. will ever be made on them. These certificates are sold on paying 2 per cent. down, the remainder, making the 5 per cent. in half yearly installments of one-half of one per cent. Of the total amount, \$25,000,000, \$8,000,000 remain unsold. The road is commenced, and is under contract to responsible parties; it will be free from ice and snow the year around, and is expected to become a part of the Pacific Road, as the distance from El Paso to San Diego, on the Pacific, is not over 821 miles.

TAKE A PAPER FOR YOUR WIFE.—A friend, says an exchange, not long since, told us a story in relation to one of our subscribers which contains a good moral for husbands, and furnishes an example for wives which is not unworthy of imitation under similar circumstances:

The subscriber referred to, said our friend, in the presence of his wife, said that it had been his intention to call at the office, pay his arrears, and discontinue the paper.

His wife very promptly asked: "Why do you intend to discontinue the paper?"

"Because," said the husband, "I am so much away from home on business, and have so little time to read, there seems to be little use in taking the paper."

"Yes," responded she, "it may be of life to me to use you; I remain at home while you are gone; I wish to know what is going on in the world. If you discontinue the paper, I will go straight to town and subscribe, myself."

But we must stop. It was not our intention to attempt a report of the able speech of Mr. SMITH, as he announced his intention of preparing it for the press; and thus present to the people the facts of his possession. We shall have gained our object, we have followed the thread of his argument, and enlisted the feelings and judgment of our readers in behalf of the measure. Let them write to their Senators and Representatives, urging them to vote for their favor and support to the project.

The Commissioners are: Wm. S. Helm, I. Shelby Todd, Stephen H. Myles, Lewis Melone, Wm. T. Beckham, William A. Threlkeld, R. B. Winlock, M. D. McHenry, James L. O'Neill, James M. Bullock, and Josephus H. Wilson. There may be others, but we do not recollect their names.

We urge it upon each to attend the meeting next Saturday.

CALDWELL.—The Danville Tribune notices the death of Col. A. I. CALDWELL, an influential citizen of that place.

MR. S. C. MERCER, late Editor of the Princeton "Kentuckian," has become associated with Mr. J. R. McCARROLL, and will hereafter have charge of the Hopkinsville "Southern Patriot."

Congress.—The Senate is discussing the action of the Naval Board, and the Central American question. The House has not got to work yet.

MISSOURI HEMP CROP.—A correspondent of a firm in St. Louis largely interested in the hemp trade, writing from Clay County, says that when he took up what he supposed to be his best hemp he found it to be all worthless. It is added that he is one of the largest planters in the State, and no statement could be more reliable.

Peace.—The Louisville Courier of Monday has private despatches from New York; announcing the arrival of the steamship Canada. The news speaks favorably for peace. The peace Congress was to assemble at Paris about the 17th; but it was doubted whether Prussia would be admitted. The peace protocol memorandum has been signed at Vienna by the ministers of the five powers; and a short armistice would be next agreed upon.

There are now in winter quarters in Chi-
cago two hundred and eighty steamers and
sail craft, waiting to leave with full loads
for eastern ports when navigation opens.

A letter from Fort Snelling (Minnesota) dated 25th of January, states that from the 20th of December to the 15th of January the thermometer ranged from 27 to 33 degrees below zero, and that the troops were completely frozen in.

The "cold term" has played the mischief with the locomotives on the Erie and Hudson River railroads. It is said that on the Erie road no less than eight engines have given out in one day, on account of the frost penetrating the wheel tires and connecting rods of the locomotives; while on the Hudson road similar accidents occur. On the Long Island road, over ten thousand dollars have been expended in clearing the track of snow since the 1st of January.

The Washington Star says that perhaps one of the most important cases ever brought up for adjudication by the Supreme Court is now being tried before that august tribunal—No. 61, Drea Scott plaintiff in error versus John F. A. Sanford. Mr. Montgomery Blair for the plaintiff in error, and the Hon. Messrs. Geyer and Reverdy Johnson for the defendant in error. The points particularly in issue are, first, the right of citizens of slaveholding States to carry their slaves into non-slaveholding States for a temporary sojourn there, without the loss of their right of property in such slaves; and next the constitutionality of the Missouri compromise, as involved in the question of the right of Congress to legislate with reference to slavery in the United States Territories.

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